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BY  
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RD, Editor.  
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ublished at this office.  
n, weekly, \$2.00.  
year, if not, \$2.50.  
COURIER, \$4.00.

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# BANGOR COURIER

Devoted to Politics, Trade, Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture

VOL. XII.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1845.

**PATRIOTISM**, says Bolingbroke, must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues. Patriotism, as Webster defines it, is, love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country. It is certainly a good word, and significant of what should be cherished, especially by Americans. We have noticed of late, however, in certain discussions to which we have listened, and papers we have read, a disposition to reject the word altogether, and the idea or passion which it signifies. Patriotism is getting altogether below par. Men have grown so loving, and their notions have so stretched out, that nothing short of Philanthropy will answer their purpose. They wish to embrace all mankind, not only in the kindly sentiments of the heart and gentle offices of good will, but in political rights, institutions, privileges and so forth! We have little faith, we must say, in the philosophy of those men who can see no goodness or benefit in patriotism. We have no faith in the benefit resulting to the world from that sort of system coming in vogue, which considers patriotism too poor a quality to be respected, and which requires all our political action to be based, so far as theory goes at least, upon philanthropy.

The theories alluded to may be well illustrated, we think, by a man who has a barrel of corn, which he wishes, in his benevolence, to bestow upon the needy. He has poor neighbors who would be greatly benefited by a portion of this corn. His benevolence, however, is widely extended—he cannot confine his kind offices to a few. He deals out his corn to the widest extent, and supplies each poor and needy person with a single kernel, and it all becomes exhausted and nobody is helped.

## Miller Excitement.

We learn that some thirty citizens of Orrington have become so much excited with the advent theories of "Father Miller," as to neglect all business and to live upon their substance by selling stock from their farms and the furniture from their dwellings. They have set the twenty third of next month as the day when the world will be destroyed and they shall be caught up in the air to meet their Lord.

The Selectmen of Orrington have given public notice, by hand bills, that several persons named, are to be placed under guardianship and all persons are cautioned against purchasing any property, real or personal of them, as all contracts or deeds will be void on account of their incompetency to manage their affairs. It is certainly deplorable, that men with families and who have provided for their wants and accumulated property, by years of industry, should be so much overcome by these theories of Mr. Miller, as to neglect all business, throw off all care for the future and expose themselves and their families to the peltings of the pitiless storm of poverty. The number of these believers is increasing in Orrington and all seem to follow the lead of selling out all they possess to supply immediate wants and to leave the future uncared for.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express speaking of the arrival of Mr. Polk and of the crowd of office-seekers at Washington, remarks that Mr. Polk will find friends that he never dreamed of. Some who are already upon the ground look as lean as Cassin, others with spectacle on nose and pouch on side, look like some Judases who having betrayed their friends now carry the bag to get the reward of betrayal. Now and then you see one, like "the fat boy" of Maine, "with fair round belly and capon lined," looking as though he had been well fed from the public crib, but had a stomach capacious enough to

## The Downfall of Santa Anna.

The downfall of this military despot in Mexico, would be hailed with greater satisfaction if such downfall would result in greater benefit to the people of Mexico. But the people there, however they may struggle, are at present unqualified for a Republican government. A despotism of some kind they are destined to have and must have. Whether the change from one kind of despotism to another will be of any advantage to them is yet to be proved. It is certain that Santa Anna, in the desperation of his fortunes, pursued a sanguinary course which tended to excite the most implacable hatred of a large portion of the people and it is quite probable his life will be sacrificed.

The following particulars will be read with interest:

Santa Anna had written to the President, General Herrera, on the 10th ult from his camp, near Puebla, soliciting passports for Senor Haroy Tamariz and Generals Cortaz and Mendora, late of his suite; He also begs passports for himself, that he may leave the country, and, as he says, "seek abroad a home where I might end my last days." He states that he has already given up the command of his army to Gen. Morales, who would proclaim the Constitutional Government.

He authorizes certain Commissioners to announce to the Chambers the renunciation of the Presidency, and states that he has sacrificed his "property and all that a man holds most dear." Alone he resisted the contempt and outrages manifested against his person, and these expressions alone could never have driven him to take this resolution; fearing, if he remained, some conspiracy would be formed against his life—unfortunate enough already to the nation and himself—for this reason only he has resolved to separate himself from his faithful and valiant army.

He continues, "no doubt the august Chambers know how to respect the rights of a citizen that has well served his country and has poured forth his blood for her," and that they will not interrupt his embarkation no more than he did the embarkation of those "who like himself had the disgrace to occupy the supreme command of the Republic."

He had made several attempts upon the city of Puebla; attacking it at the head of four thousand troops, one half of which were cavalry. In these endeavors he was repulsed with considerable loss.

Soon afterwards he left the army at about four leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men, and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he parted with his escort, and attempted to make his escape to the mountains in the disguise of a friar.

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a baranca, (ravine) near a little Indian village called Jito, some leagues from Jalapa by a couple of Indians who were hunting. The dogs belonging to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their barking and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and money if they would guide him to his hacienda. This they refused to do, but gave the alarm, and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg on account of the inflammation produced by walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

Col Boardman met Paredes on the road between Mexico and Puebla, marching at the head of the Government forces, to give Santa Anna of battle; but the fortunes of the despot became so desperate that he deserted the army and was captured before Paredes came up to him.

In a letter from the captive ex-President to the Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, dated Jalapa, 17th ult, he complains most bitterly of his treatment by his guards and the populace. He says his habitation presents the appearance of a guard room, with a sentinel constantly by his bed—he cannot sleep—the officials will permit none of his friends to have any intercourse with him, and in fact, his condition is vastly more degraded than whilst he remained a prisoner in the hands of the Texans. His entry into Jalapa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. "Indeed," he continues, "I would prefer death to such insults—which are neither noble nor decent."

He has been taken to Mexico where he will be tried by Congress.

difference, seeing no departure from morals or economical progress in the tenure. The emancipation movement about 1830 affected me as it did most persons at the time; and I felt some new and pleasing emotions springing up in my bosom when I had resolved, in common with my talented brother, to liberate my slaves. I authorized him to put my name to the Emancipation Society formed about that time in Mercer County. In the same year I went on to Yale College, in a Free State. I was not blind, and therefore saw a people living there luxuriously, on a soil which here would have been deemed the high road to famine and the almshouse. A city of ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants rose up in the morning, passed through all the busy strife of the day, and lay down again at night in quiet and security, and not a single police officer was any where to be seen. There were more than five hundred young men congregated from all climes, of various habits and temperaments, in the quick blood of youth and all-conquering passion, and there was not found in all the city, so far as the public were aware, a single woman so fallen as to demand a less price for her love than honorable marriage. A grey-haired Judge of seventy years and more, in a life time of service, had pronounced sentence of death upon but five criminals in a whole State, and three of these were brought down to ruin by intemperance. I had been taught to regard Connecticut as a land of wooden nutmegs and leather pumpkin-seed; yet there was a land of fertility without paupers, and a people where no man was to be found who could not write his name and read his laws and his Bible. These were strange things; but far more strange, passing strange, will it be, Kentuckians! if you shall not come to the same conclusion to which I was compelled—that liberty, religion and education were the cause of all these things, and the true foundation of individual happiness and national glory. In 1835 I introduced a Common School bill into the House of Representatives of Kentucky; it was lost. In 1838 I had the pleasure of voting for the present Common School law, in common with a great majority of my compatriots. Before 1840, I was convinced that universal education in a Slave State was impossible! Whilst I now write, the eight hundred thousand dollars now set aside, from the proceeds of the sales of public lands, for Common Schools, surreptitiously appropriated to internal improvements, confirm my conclusion. There is not a single cent in the great Commonwealth of Kentucky appropriated to the education of her people. C. A. Wickliffe, in a convention of Teachers, in 1840, at Frankfort said: "If Slavery and Common Schools be incompatible, I say let Slavery perish." The sentiment was met with tremendous applause. Men of Kentucky! what say you? Time has proved that they are incompatible; not a single Slave State has succeeded, from the beginning, in a general education of her citizens. Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, says in his message to the Legislature: "The Free School system is a failure. Its failure is owing to the fact that it does not suit our people or our government." Experience and reason have long proclaimed the same unwelcome fact.

Whilst Mr. Wickliffe was speculating I was acting. By aid of the law of 1833, I hoped ultimately to emancipate the State from ignorance, poverty and crime. Kentucky called upon all her sons, by all the glorious memories of the past, by all the long hopes of the future, to resist those who, by the repeal of that law and a retrograde movement, would sink her into the everlasting night and "lower deep" of perpetual slavery. The time had at last come, when I was to play the selfish time-server for office and temporary elevation, or planting myself upon the eternal principles of truth, justice and reason, looking to eternity in their cause. What though I be a fanatic or an enthusiast? In holding that slavery is contrary to the Declaration of American Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the common law of our English inheritance, and in violation of the laws of nature and of God—the effects of it are beyond all controversy; the monumental hand of time has written them in characters of horrible distinctness—turning the dewy heavens into brass, and scathing the green earth with sterility and decay. The whole South cries out with anguish against this or that measure of national injury; imploring and denouncing in alternate puerility; makes and unmakes Presidents; enacts and repeals laws with a petulance and recklessness, more worthy of manly indignation, than the pitiable foreboding of the North. Yet no relief comes to the sinking patient; her hypochondriacal delusions are

comes worth (losing the value of the slaves, \$5,000) \$35,000. If it rises to \$150 per acre, three times its present value, as I most sincerely believe it would do in twenty years after emancipation, the man owning 1,000 acres of land, not worth \$50 per acre, would be worth, under the free system, \$145,000. Now this assertion is fully proven by facts open to all. Kentucky was settled by wealthy emigrants; Ohio by laborers. Kentucky is the senior of Ohio by nearly one half the existence of the latter. Kentucky is the superior of Ohio in soil, climate, minerals and timber, to say nothing of the beauty of her surface—and yet Ohio's taxes for 1843, amounted to \$2,361,482 81, whilst Kentucky's tax is only \$343,617, 66. Thus showing Ohio's superior productive energy over Kentucky. Ohio has 23 electoral votes to our 13, and outstrips us in about the same ratio in all things else. A comparison of the older free and slave States will show a more favorable balance sheet to the free labor States; whilst the slave States have greatly the advantage in soil, to say nothing of the vastly greater extent of the territory of the slave States.

Massachusetts produces more in gross Manufactures yearly, than all the Cotton in the Union sells for! Let Louisville look to Cincinnati and ask herself how many millions of dollars slavery cost her? All our towns dwindle, and our farmers lose, in consequence, all Home markets. Every farmer bought out by the slave system, sends off one of the consumers of the Manufactures of the towns; when the consumers are gone, the mechanic must go also. A has acquired another 1,000 acres of land, but B has gone to Ohio with the \$50,000 paid for it, and the State is that much the poorer in the aggregate. A has increased his apparent means, but his market has flown to lands governed by wiser heads than the land of Slavery can boast. Beef from Fayette sold this Spring in the city of New York for \$6 per hundred, but the expense of carriage was \$3 per hundred; thus, for want of a Home market, which cannot exist in a slave state, the Beef raiser loses one half of the yearly proceeds of his farm. Slavery costs every man in the community about the same price—one half and more of the proceeds of his labor, as the price of lands has already shown.

Political difficulties thickened around us—war, for the perpetuation of this curse, threatens us in the distance; dark clouds of bloodshed, dissolution and utter ruin lower on the horizon; the great national heart lies bleeding in the dust, under the relentless heel of the slave power! It requires no very quick eye to see that the political power of Kentucky is gone forever, unless she takes a new tack and revives under the Free Labor system. Having, in truth, no common interest with the slaveholding policy of the South, we bear all the evils of the alliance without any of the supposed compensating benefits which slavery confers upon the cultivators of rice, sugar and cotton. The South is beginning to be supplied with produce from States nearer them in distance and facilities in transportation than ours, whilst she is already too poor to buy from us: we look for markets almost exclusively to Cincinnati, and New York, and New Orleans, which last is but the outlet to the other nations. Until Kentucky is prepared to go all lengths for Slavery, she is powerless; not pro-slavery enough for the chivalry, nor free enough for the free—between the two stools she founders on the ground.

Christians moralists, politicians and merely lit-tle laborers feel these bitter truths. Kentucky never will unite herself to the slave empire, born of Southern disunion, then let her, at once lead on the van for freedom. Is the cry of liberty less powerful than slavery to move the hearts of men? Let us then be just and fear not. Let us liberate our slaves, and make friends instead of enemies for the evil day; for all the signs of the times proclaim that the elements of revolution are among us: when the crisis comes, if we are free, all will be safe; if not, no man can see the end. British emancipation has gone before us, proving all things safe. The price of lands in the colonies is admitted on all hands to have risen in value, in spite of all the enemies of freedom: these are the eternal and undisturbable proofs of successful reform. The day you strike off the bonds of slavery, experience and statistics, prove the prophecy of Thomas Jefferson, that the ratio of the increase of the blacks upon a given base, diminishes, compared with the increase of slavery, whilst the influx of white immigration swallows up the great mass of the African race, in the progress and civilization of the more energetic white. Amalgamation of the two races, so affectedly dreaded by some pro-slavery men, is far less in the free than in the slave States; this all men know from observation; what a little reflection would have enabled them, a priori, to have determined. Many of the more faithful and industrious slaves

relative approved in March 1844, has become a nuisance and is quite important. It appears that statements were made by the mover of the order, which if not susceptible of explanation, would implicate certain high officers of the government in being privy to and aiding a gross attempt of fraud upon the national government—not less than the attempt to obtain, by fraudulent means, the allowance of certain claims growing out of the Aroostook expedition which had been rejected by the State. It was stated that these claims had been presented to the accounting officers at Washington on the ground of their having been paid by the State, and that they are endorsed by high officers in the State, and under their official sanction, as having been allowed by the State.

The Journal remarks that it is understood these claims have been suspended and the situation in which they were placed has hung up with them legal and equitable claims of the State. It is well for the representatives of the people to give this matter a thorough sifting and expose the wrong if there be any, or clear those now open to suspicion.

Mr. Bailey, a member of Congress from Virginia, opposed an amendment offered by Mr. Morse, member from this State, to the Constitution of Florida, striking out the provision which takes from the Legislature the power to emancipate slaves, and which prohibits the emigration of free colored persons to Florida. Mr. B. undertook, in his Southern insolence, to call it arrogant in Mr. M., who he said was not remarkable for statesmanship, and for a Northern State to prescribe such a provision to the Constitution of a Southern State.

Mr. Adams called Mr. B. to order for making personal reflections upon the member from Maine. He called on the Speaker to preserve order and prevent such invidious allusions to members. When Mr. Bailey had concluded, Mr. Morse followed, and contended that it was his right as the representative of 25,000 free white men, to make the move. He could not boast of his statesmanship, but he had rights on this floor which he intended to exercise, and one was that of submitting a proposition for making the Florida Constitution republican in its character, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. Mr. M. then adduced various arguments to show the propriety of the adoption of his amendment.

The Philadelphia Gazette, in speaking of the occurrence, thus compares the two members, in a very complimentary manner to Mr. Morse:

The texture of their respective brains is comparable only to a cobweb and a chain cable; the Virginian flimsy and unsubstantial, the Maine man strong, closely linked, and serviceable; one deals in the ideal, the other in the real and useful.

We learn that in Atkinson in Piscataquis county, the receivers of Mr. Miller's advent theories are exceedingly zealous in the cause.—They have a new theory, which is, that the day of grace has been passed, and that we are all now in eternity and that the "awful horrors" of a general judgment are soon to be manifested to all eyes. Some of them take special pains to humble themselves and for this purpose wash and kiss each other's feet—creep upon the floor, &c. In some instances they have so far mistaken true humility, as to suppose that conduct, the thought of which served to shock their sensibilities, must therefore as a means of mortification, be enacted. An instance of this occurred not long since. A woman, virtuous, sincere and pious, felt it her duty, as she stated, to appear before the assembly she was addressing entirely naked. This supposed, heaven-directed duty, she at once discharged by loosening her cloak and shawl, the only garments she had on, and letting them drop to the floor. It is really pretty difficult to decide what should be done to stop this enthusiasm, or to remedy the social and other interests that are being destroyed, and prevent a guant poverty which threatens to engulf those concerned. And this difficulty is increased on account of the fact, which seems to be generally admitted, that the receivers of the doctrine are increasing. The more glaring the conduct the greater the number of converts. To us there is much that is painful in this matter. It seems to us to be the duty of the public authorities in towns where great evils must result from providence and waste to seek the remedy of having guardians appointed over those who appear unfitted to manage their affairs.

The increase of dogs in our city is quite intolerable. We have a dog nearly everywhere.

with vegetable matter, are used for fattening pigs. Beef and mutton can now be bought in Sydney at a penny a pound. Several ships have lately arrived in Sydney with merchandise from London, and returned without unloading a single package of their cargoes.

The Portland girls are first rate spunk. The Bulletin tells a good story of one of them who a few evenings since was accosted in the streets by one of the evening rowdies with a proffer to accompany her home. She declined the honor, with the remark, that she was not accustomed to accept the company of strangers in the streets. He insisted, and at length, finding it impossible to rid herself of his importunities, she offered him her arm, and together they marched along till they came to her home, which was at one of the extremes of the city. On arriving at the door, he seemed loth to yield up his chaise, and accompanied her up the steps, when she seized his cap, (a rich and costly one) and flinging it into the house, informed him that if he would call at the shop of Mr. —, No. —, Fore-street, on the morrow, he could have it; at the same time cautioned him not to insult unprotected females in the streets again. He implored her to return his *golgotha*, but she was inexorable, and cut short further conference by shutting the door in his face. Next morning true to her word, she sent the cap to the place designated, but, it is hardly necessary to say, it has not yet been called for. The worst of the matter is—there was a name in the cap—a definite, unequivocal cognomen!

We were shown yesterday an axe, manufactured by Messrs. Ray & Osgood, edge tool makers, at Bluehill. It was a beautiful specimen of workmanship, having a steel head as well as edge, of fine shape, and elegantly finished. Such gems in the line of edge tool making are quite rare. We are glad to learn that the establishment of these men is well sustained in the vicinity where located. One of the firm, Mr. Ray, is a son of Col. Ray of this city, who is an excellent workman, but we think the son is a small tint finer than the father.

The New York Herald is engaged in ascertaining how far the people can be gulled by a story that the Queen of England is trying to obtain thecession of Mexico, California and as near all the rest of creation as possible, not excepting Texas!

The Abolitionists held a convention at Rochester on the 6th and 7th instants, and passed a resolution that this nation, while boasting of liberty and light, and at the same time holding slaves, is not a free nation, but as Daniel O'Connell says, "a nation of liars and hypocrites."

Cheese is becoming a great article of export from the United States, and it may now be set down as almost a new source of wealth, not only to the farmer, but to all concerned in the trade. The increased demand and price afford ample inducements for the agriculturalist to go into the extensive production of the article.

Gen. Tom Thumb arrived in this city on Saturday from a brilliant and highly successful tour to the Province of New Brunswick. The Gen. has a great desire to pay his respects to the Bangor people, but is yet uncertain whether he shall be able to spare the time. His long journey Eastward does not seem to have increased his size.

There is something of a serious division among the Society of Friends in Rhode Island which is said to owe its origin to the visit of Joseph John Gurney some years since. A portion of the Friends objects, it appears, to his doctrines. The portion are called Wilburites, from a preacher of that name in the Southern part of the State.

The New York Sun in an article on the evils of conferring government patronage for the support of special newspaper establishments states, that the Hon. Cave Johnson, Brown, and Owen of Indiana, and Cary the "Lone Star" of Maine, intend to urge upon Congress the passage of a law which will do more for the purification of the press than a thousand sermons.

The Journal of the Temperance Union says, "The very able advocate of Temperance, Mr. J. H. W. Hawkins, is producing much sensation at Cincinnati, and other cities of the West. A number of large meetings have been held for him, which he has addressed with power.

taken the proudest and most useless of all expeditions—the Campaign of Russia—on that dreadful night, seem reeling around their camp fires, in all the frantic wildity and horrible convulsions of despair and insanity. The horrors of that night were doubly increased by the fearful scenes that were enacted in the principal square of Kowno. On every side were piles of broken caasks which the soldiers in their phrensy had pillaged from the magazines, and from the liquors they contained, a pool had been formed in the middle of the square, from which more than two thousand men sipped the fatal draught, became intoxicated, benumbed with cold, and were frozen to death upon the snow.

It was, indeed, pitiful to look upon the aqual ranks of Tamished, bewildered, and dying soldiers, who, on the next morning, were filed out upon the banks of the Niemen; there they stood—the doomed emblems of the "pomp and circumstance of War"—and in the graphic description of a French officer who was present, where they stood "like ghosts returned from the infernal regions, and fearfully looking behind, beheld with horror the savage countries where they had suffered so much!"

Fourteen long and dreary days, had those haggard remnants of the mightiest and most ill fated army ever congregated on earth since the days of Cambyages, urged on their bloody retreat, harassed on every side by the impetuous, savage, and deadly sallies of flying squadrons of Cossacks, and by the murderous discharges of Russian artillery which were constantly poured down upon them. The affecting scenes at the bridge of Beresina, where many hundreds were smothered and crushed to death in a frightful contention to gain a crossing, and where thousands upon thousands were lost beneath the waves; the terrible slaughter of Wilna, where more than twenty thousand soldiers, whose weakness prevented their escape, fell into the hands of the Allies—these were but a small portion of the heart-rending scenes which contributed to the terrors of that fourteen day's march in the retreat of Napoleon. From Wilna to the banks of the Niemen, says Labaume

"The route was covered with soldiers, who no longer retained the human form, and whom the enemy disdaind to make prisoners. Some had lost their hearing, others their speech, and many by excessive cold and hunger, were reduced to a state of frantic stupidity, in which they roasted the dead bodies of their comrades for food or even gnawed their own hands and arms! Some were so weak, that, unable to lift a piece of wood or roll a stone towards the fires they had kindled they sat down on the dead bodies of their comrades, and with a haggard countenance steadfastly gazed upon the burning coals.—No sooner was the fire extinguished, than these living spectres, unable to rise, fell by the side of those on whom they had sat. We saw many who were absolutely insane. To warm their frozen feet, they plunged them naked into the middle of the fire. Some with a convulsive laugh, threw themselves into the flames and perished in the most horrible convulsions, and uttering the most piercing cries; while others equally insane, immediately followed them, and experienced the same fate."

Truly the words of St. Paul were fearfully verified. "Destruction and misery are in their ways."

Let the reader bear in mind that all the nations were professed Christians, who were engaged in the campaign which exhibited such scenes as that described above. Yes, they were professed Christians who thus steeped so many acres of earth in human blood, and as competent authority has shown, swept into eternity FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND VICTIMS during that single campaign. What a fact to be presented at the bar of God whose gospel is "peace and good will to men!" O, when I look back upon the sanguinary career of the Cessars, the Alexanders and the blood-beastled Napoleons; when I contemplate the long catalogue of injustice, rapine and sorrow, and woe, with which War has clothed the human race, I am cheered by the reflection, that the sublime precepts which were uttered by our Savior on the Mount, are already beginning to unite in one sacred, glorious brotherhood the whole family of man. I rejoice that the day of millennial visitation is drawing near, and with the poet, I can but exclaim, "Yes, it shall come!—E'en now mine eyes behold 'The glorious and the wished-for scene unfold—' 'The Prince of Peace his promised blessing sends—' 'Our world begins to sing millennial joy!'"

Christendom is waking to other sounds than those of the cannon's roar, the death shriek of the mangled, and the wail of woe which violence and war have wrung from the depths of humanity. The night, so dark so long, so bloody, is relieved by the rays of approaching

morning of December 12, while lying to in a gale of wind, she immediately filled with men, turned her helm, and soon after she was seen with the low horizon gone. The whole was swept of everything movable, and the masts were gone. The rest of the crew stuck to the wreck, on which they remained 34 days, during which time their sufferings for want of water were intense.

No less than nine vessels passed them during this period, without affording the least relief. On the 6th of Jan. the American ship Tanager, Capt. Theobald, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, hove in sight, bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to Liverpool.—[Wilmer's Am. News Letter.

Farther Particulars. On the 11th day a piece of canvas was affixed to the mainmast, which was intended to serve as a bucket to catch what rain water might run down the mast. The only provisions were few beef bones and pork rinds. On the 6th of the present month the American ship Tanager, Capt. Theobald, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, hove in sight, bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to this port. At the time of their rescue, almost every inch of clothing had disappeared from their backs—their trunks being the only covering. Their bodies resembled in color and appearance marble statues rather than those of living men. Nothing, according to the statement of the survivors, could exceed the kindness of the good Capt. Theobald.

He caused their bodies to be rubbed with camphorated spirits; he fed them sparingly at first, and only allowed them a pint of water daily until they began to improve under his hands when he gave them a more generous diet. Our excellent townsman, Mr. Charles Ware, who has always a hand open as melting charity for merit, in whatever shape he finds it, has opened a subscription at his office, Waterloo road, for the relief of the unfortunate Captain Philbrook.—The amount already exceeds £25, and it promises to be more substantial. It ought to be so.

In reference to the above unfortunate wreck, we have received the following from our esteemed friend the American consul at this port:—

"U. States Consulate, Liverpool Jan. 29, 1845. 'Gentlemen,—Should you consider the following of interest to your American patrons, please give it an insertion:—"

"Brig Gazelle, of Camden, (Me.) Daniel Philbrook, Master laden with lumber from Bangor, for Post au Prince, cleared for sea, from Belfast (Me.) on the sixth of December. On the 12th of same month at 5 a. m., in lat. 37 35, and lon. 63 30, in a gale, the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, cleared of deck load, her foremast went by the board; she righted full of water.

"Robert Dyson, age 41, of Jefferson, and Samuel Warren, age 29, of Isalaboro, (Me.) seamen, and Cyrus Burton, age 21, colored cook, were drowned in the cabin.

"Capt. Philbrook, mate, Samuel M. Haskell, and Paul Sawyer, seamen, remained on deck 24 days, and were taken from their perilous situation on the 4th instant, by Capt. Theobald, of the ship Tanager, of Wiscasset, Me. They had been eleven days without water, covered with sores, and clothing perfectly rotten. They arrived in this port on the 22d inst. I have caused the men to be clothed, the mate sent to a boarding house, and the seamen to the hospital. They are fast recovering. In a few days they will be able to ship for America. There cannot be too much praise given to Capt. Theobald for his act of humanity, which rescued these men from an untimely death.

"With great respect, you ob't servant, 'JOEL W. WHITE.

"To the Editor of 'Wilmer & Smith's European Times."

Fairbank Convicted.

Fairbank, indicted for stealing slaves in connection with Delia Webster, was tried at Lexington, Ky. on the 13th inst. When arraigned he pleaded *not guilty* to the several indictments found against him; but after the jury were empanelled and sworn, that plea was withdrawn, and the plea of *guilty* entered, by the desire of the prisoner, who threw himself entirely upon the mercy of the jury. Being allowed to make an address to the jury he avowed himself an Abolitionist, but pled the force of education to palliate the enormity of his offence, which he declared was more plain to him on reflection, than heretofore. The jury sentenced him to five years confinement in the Penitentiary on each of the three indictments, making fifteen years in all; but the judgment of the Court was reserved till the following day.

Boston Municipal Election.

At the eighth trial to elect a Mayor in Boston on Friday, the vote stood for

Parker, (Whig)	4403
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Mr. Davis is therefore elected Mayor. The Native American party expressed a great deal of joy at the result, and fired powder enough to wake up the Whigs.

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Arrival of the 'Twenty Three' The Hibernia at day.

Not a word of packets.

The Queen and mal visit to the D.

There had been death of the Emper... appear to be confir... The Marquis of... a reduction of 20... rents of his farm... in Ireland.

The Repeal qu... thrown into the sh... different and un... quents Act has cre... not only among th... the higher orders... occasioned by this... occasioned, when it... ment had opened a... for the purpose of... Church with the S... vision for the clerg... dat giving the Cro... rates.

The Merchants... example of the... memorialized for... cotton.

Arrest and Exec... sargent

Accounts from S... telligence that an... Gen. Prim, so amp... be permitted to retu...

A letter from Log... the capture of Zur... by his brother-in-... killed in endeavor... The Governor o... the prisoners in cap... their capture cause... met his fate with a... ting his reputation... ly stated that Cayo... along with Zurbano... not the fact.

Letters from Rom... most alarming state... dials are on the qu... His holiness is upw... age.

The Herald stat... from Morocco, rec... most deplorable... several towns. Th... with France had so... the Emperor with h... represented to them... the cause of Islamis...

Important from...

News has been r... Mr. Xen, stating th... tured in an attempt... a friend with him.

Government had... Santa Anna to be a... The general be... would be condemne... executed.

Public tranquility... out Mexico, and pub... dered throughout the... glorious event of th... Santa Anna.

Government has i... donment of the Arm... return and resume t... Capt. D. Jose Sau... the fallen President... the morning of the



paid to any individual under the provisions of a resolve approved in March 1843, has much significance and is quite important. It appears that statements were made by the mover of the order, which is not susceptible of explanation, would implicate certain high officers of the government in being privy to and of aiding a gross attempt to defraud upon the national government—not less than the attempt to obtain, by fraudulent means, the allowance of certain claims growing out of the Aroostook expedition which had been rejected by the State. It was stated that these claims had been presented to the accounting officers at Washington on the ground of their having been paid by the State, and that they are endorsed by high officers in the State, and under their official sanction, as having been allowed by the State.

The Journal remarks that it is understood these claims have been suspended and the situation in which they were placed has hung up with them legal and equitable claims of the State. It is well for the representatives of the people to give this matter a thorough sifting and expose the wrong if there be any, or clear those now open to suspicion.

Mr. Bailey, a member of Congress from Virginia, opposed an amendment offered by Mr. Morse, member from this State, to the Constitution of Florida, striking out the provision which takes from the Legislature the power to emancipate slaves, and which prohibits the emigration of free colored persons to Florida. Mr. B. undertook, in his Southern insolence, to call it arrogant in Mr. M., who he said was not remarkable for statesmanship, and for a Northern State to prescribe such a provision to the Constitution of a Southern State.

Mr. Adams called Mr. B. to order for making personal reflections upon the member from Maine. He called on the Speaker to preserve order and prevent such insidious allusions to members. When Mr. Bailey had concluded, Mr. Morse followed, and contended that it was his right as the representative of 80,000 free white men, to make the move. He could not boast of his statesmanship, but he had rights on this floor which he intended to exercise, and one was that of submitting a proposition for making the Florida Constitution republican in its character, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. Mr. M. then adduced various arguments to show the propriety of the adoption of his amendment.

The Philadelphia Gazette, in speaking of the occurrence, thus compares the two members, in a very complimentary manner to Mr. Morse:

The texture of their respective brains is comparable only to a cobweb and a chain cable; the Virginian firm and unsubstantial, the Maine it strong, closely linked, and serviceable; one deals in the ideal, the other in the real and useful.

We learn that in Atkinson in Piscataquis county, the receivers of Mr. Miller's advent theories are exceedingly zealous in the cause. They have a new theory, which is, that the day of grace has been passed, and that we are all now in eternity and that the "awful horrors" of a general judgment are soon to be manifested to all eyes. Some of them take special pains to humble themselves and for this purpose wash and kiss each other's feet—creep upon the floor, &c. In some instances they have so far mistaken true humility, as to suppose that conduct, the thought of which served to shock their sensibilities, must therefore as a means of mortification, be enacted. An instance of this occurred not long since. A woman, virtuous, sincere and pious, felt it her duty, as she stated, to appear before the assembly she was addressing entirely naked. This supposed, heaven-directed duty, she at once discharged by loosening her cloak and shawl, the only garments she had on, and letting them drop to the floor. It is really pretty difficult to decide what should be done to stop this enthusiasm, or to remedy the social and other interests that are being destroyed, and prevent a guano poverty which threatens to engulf those concerned. And this difficulty is increased on account of the fact, which seems to be generally admitted, that the receivers of the doctrine are increasing. The more glaring the conduct the greater the number of converts. To us there is much that is painful in this matter. It seems to us to be the duty of the public authorities in towns where great evils must result from improvidence and waste to seek the remedy of having guardians appointed over those who appear unfitted to manage their affairs.

trade. The carcasses of these sheep, mixed up with vegetable matter, are used for fattening pigs. Beef and mutton can now be bought in Sydney at a penny a pound. Several ships have lately arrived in Sydney with merchandise from London, and returned without unloading a single package of their cargoes.

The Portland girls are first rate spunk. The Bulletin tells a good story of one of them who a few evenings since was accosted in the streets by one of the evening tow-boys with a proffer to accompany her home. She declined the honor, with the remark, that she was not accustomed to accept the company of strangers in the streets. He insisted, and at length, finding it impossible to rid herself of his importunities, she offered him her arm, and together they marched along till they came to her home, which was at one of the extremes of the city. On arriving at the door, he seemed loth to yield up his charge, and accompanied her up the steps, when she seized his cap, (a rich and costly one) and flinging it into the house, informed him that if he would call at the shop of Mr. —, No. —, Fore-street, on the morrow, he could have it; at the same time cautioned him not to insult unprotected females in the streets again. He implored her to return his *golgotha*, but she was inexorable, and cut short further conference by shutting the door in his face. Next morning true to her word, she sent the cap to the place designated, but, it is hardly necessary to say, it has not yet been called for. The worst of the matter is—there was a name in the cap—a definite, unequivocal cognomen!

We were shown yesterday an axe, manufactured by Messrs. Ray & Osgood, edge tool makers, at Bluehill. It was a beautiful specimen of workmanship, having a steel head as well as edge, of fine shape, and elegantly finished. Such gems in the line of edge tool making are quite rare. We are glad to learn that the establishment of these men is well sustained in the vicinity where located. One of the firm, Mr. Ray, is a son of Col. Ray of this city, who is an excellent workman, but we think the son is a small tint finer than the father.

The New York Herald is engaged in ascertaining how far the people can be gulled by a story that the Queen of England is trying to obtain the session of Mexico, California and as near all the rest of creation as possible, not excepting Texas!

The Abolitionists held a convention at Rochester on the 6th and 7th instants, and passed a resolution that this nation, while boasting of liberty and light, and at the same time holding slaves, is not a free nation, but as Daniel O'Connell says, "a nation of liars and hypocrites."

Cheese is becoming a greater article of export from the United States, and it may now be set down as almost a new source of wealth, not only to the farmer, but to all concerned in the trade. The increased demand and price afford ample inducements for the agriculturalist to go into the extensive production of the article.

Gen. Tom Thumb arrived in this city on Saturday from a brilliant and highly successful tour to the Province of New Brunswick. The Gen. has a great desire to pay his respects to the Bangor people, but is yet uncertain whether he shall be able to spare the time. His long journey Eastward does not seem to have increased his size.

There is something of a serious division among the Society of Friends in Rhode Island which is said to owe its origin to the visit of Joseph John Gurney some years since. A portion of the Friends objects, it appears, to his doctrines. The portion are called Wilburites, from a preacher of that name in the Southern part of the State.

The New York Sun in an article on the evils of conferring government patronage for the support of special newspaper establishments states, that the Hon. Cave Johnson, Brown, and Owen of Indiana, and Cary the "Lone Star" of Maine, intend to urge upon Congress the passage of a law which will do more for the purification of the press than a thousand sermons.

The Journal of the Temperance Union says, "the very able advocate of Temperance, Mr. J. H. W. Hawkins, is producing much sensation at Cincinnati, and other cities of the West. A number of large meetings have been

taken the prudent and most useless of all expeditions—the Campaign of Remy, &c., of that dreadful night, seem peering around their camp fire, in all the frantic stupidity and horrid convulsions of despair and insanity. The horrors of that night were doubly increased by the fearful scenes that were enacted in the principal square of Kowno. On every side were piles of broken casks which the soldiers in their phrenzy had pillaged from the magazines, and from the liquors they contained, a pool had been formed in the middle of the square, from which more than two thousand men sipped the fatal draught, became intoxicated, benumbed with cold, and were frozen to death upon the snow.

It was, indeed, pitiful to look upon the equal ranks of famished, bewildered, and dying soldiers, who, on the next morning, were filed out upon the banks of the Niemen; there they stood—the doomed emblems of the "pomp and circumstance of War"—and in the graphic description of a French officer who was present, where they stood "like ghosts returned from the infernal regions, and fearfully looking behind, beheld with horror the savage countries where they had suffered so much!"

Fourteen long and dreary days, had those haggard remnants of the mightiest and most ill fated army ever congregated on earth since the days of Cambyse, urged on their bloody retreat, harassed on every side by the impetuous, savage, and deadly sallies of flying squadrons of Cossacks, and by the murderous discharges of Russian artillery which were constantly poured down upon them. The affecting scenes at the bridge of Beresina, where many hundreds were smothered and crushed to death in a frightful contention to gain a crossing, and where thousands upon thousands were lost beneath the waves; the terrible slaughter of Wilna, where more than twenty thousand soldiers, whose weakness prevented their escape, fell into the hands of the Allies—these were but a small portion of the heart-rending scenes which contributed to the terrors of that fourteen day's march in the retreat of Napoleon. From Wilna to the banks of the Niemen, says Labaume

"The route was covered with soldiers, who no longer retained the human form, and whom the enemy disdain to make prisoners. Some had lost their hearing, others their speech, and many by excessive cold and hunger, were reduced to a state of frantic stupidity, in which they roared the dead bodies of their comrades for food or even gnawed their own hands and arms! Some were so weak, that, unable to lift a piece of wood or roll a stone towards the fires they had kindled they sat down on the dead bodies of their comrades, and with a haggard countenance steadfastly gazed upon the burning coals.—No sooner was the fire extinguished than these living spectres, unable to rise, fell by the side of those on whom they had sat. We saw many who were absolutely insane. To warm their frozen feet, they plunged them naked into the middle of the fire. Some with a convulsive laugh, threw themselves into the flames and perished in the most horrible convulsions, and uttering the most piercing cries; while others equally insane, immediately followed them, and experienced the same fate."

Truly the words of St. Paul were fearfully verified. "Destruction and misery are in their ways."

Let the reader bear in mind that all the nations were professed Christians, who were engaged in the campaign which exhibited such scenes as that described above. Yes, they were professed Christians who thus steeped so many acres of earth in human blood, and as competent authority has shown, swept into eternity FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND VICTIMS during that single campaign. What a fact to be presented at the bar of God whose gospel is "peace and good will to men!" O, when I look back upon the sanguinary career of the Cæsars, the Alexanders and the blood-besotted Napoleons; when I contemplate the long catalogue of injustice, rapine and sorrow, and woe, with which War has clothed the human race, I am cheered by the reflection, that the sublime precepts which were uttered by our Savior on the Mount, are already beginning to unite in one sacred, glorious brotherhood the whole family of man. I rejoice that the day of millennial visitation is drawing near, and with the poet, I can but exclaim, "Yes, it shall come!—E'en now mine eyes behold The glorious and the wished-for scene unfold! The Prince of Peace his promised blessing sends,—Our world begins to sing millennial joys!"

Christendom is waking to other sounds than those of the cannon's roar, the death shriek of the mangled, and the wail of woe which violence and war have wrung from the depths of humanity. The night is dark so long, so bloody, is relieved by the rays of approaching

morning of peace. The jam-packed ships with water, turned into a sea of fire, and the smoke of every thing combustible, and the butchery gone. The rest of the crew perished in the wreck, in which they remained 34 days, during which time their sufferings for want of water were intense.

No less than nine vessels passed them during this period, without affording the least relief. On the 6th of Jan. the American ship *Tamagone*, Capt. Theobald, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, bore in sight, bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to the wreck, in which they remained 34 days, during which time their sufferings for want of water were intense.

Farther Particulars. On the 11th day a piece of canvas was affixed to the mainmast, which was intended to serve as a bucket to catch what rain water might run down the mast. The only provisions were a few beef bones and pork rinds. On the 6th of the present month the American ship *Tamagone*, Capt. Theobald, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, bore in sight, bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to this port. At the time of their rescue, almost every inch of clothing had disappeared from their backs—their frocks being the only covering. Their bodies resembled in color and appearance marble statues rather than those of living men. Nothing, according to the statement of the survivors, could exceed the kindness of the good Capt. Theobald.

He caused their bodies to be rubbed with camphorated spirits; he fed them sparingly at first, and only allowed them a pint of water daily until they began to improve under his hands when he gave them a more generous diet. Our excellent townsman, Mr. Charles Ware, who has all ways been open as melting charity for merit, in whatever shape he finds it, has opened a subscription at his office, Waterloo road, for the relief of the unfortunate Captain Philbrook.—The amount already exceeds £25, and it promises to be more substantial. It ought to be so.

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Arrival of the Twenty Three. The Hibernia arrived. Not a word of its packets.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. There had been death of the Emperor appear to be confirmed. The Marquis of a reduction of 20 rents of his farm in Ireland.

The Repeal of the Act. thrown into the street different and unobscured Act has been not only among the higher orders occasioned by this subverted, when it ment had opened for the purpose of Church with the vision for the election giving the Crates.

The Merchants example of the memorialized for cotton.

Arrest and Execution. Accounts from intelligence that at Gen. Prim, so as permitted to

A letter from the capture of 2 by his brother killed in endeavor

The Governor the prisoners in their capture can met his late writing his reputationly stated that C. along with Zuri not the fact.

Letters from most alarming: dinals are on th His holiness is age.

The Herald from Morocco, most deplorable several towns with France he the Emperor represented to the cause of Is

Important fr

News has been Mexican, stationed in an at a friend with Government Santa Anna to The general would be conc executed. Public transport Mexico, a dard through glorious ever Santa Anna. Government dominion of the return and re: Capt. D. J. the fallen Pr the morning Senora S